



MISSOURI TIMBER PRICE TRENDS

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Missouri Department of Conservation, Forestry Division

Statewide Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$3,535	\$1,665	\$2,355	\$2,850	\$2,370	43 Int. - MBF	9
Sawlogs							
Ash	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$105	\$130	- Int. - MBF	1
Cherry	\$85	\$85	\$85	\$170	-	- Int. - MBF	1
Elm	\$85	\$85	\$85	-	\$35	- Int. - MBF	1
Hackberry	\$220	\$85	\$215	-	\$50	103 Int. - MBF	2
Hickory	\$125	\$85	\$120	\$150	\$120	21 Int. - MBF	4
Mixed Hardwoods	\$240	\$40	\$95	\$75	\$115	249 Int. - MBF	6
Oak (mixed species)	\$310	\$85	\$160	\$150	\$135	1,736 Int. - MBF	20
Post Oak	\$220	\$85	\$200	\$150	\$135	12 Int. - MBF	3
Red oak (group)	\$225	\$85	\$195	\$215	\$190	1,306 Int. - MBF	8
Shortleaf Pine	\$220	\$100	\$215	\$90	-	88 Int. - MBF	2
Soft Maple	\$110	\$110	\$110	-	\$250	11 Int. - MBF	1
Walnut, Black	\$915	\$525	\$775	\$710	\$730	101 Int. - MBF	11
White oak (group)	\$220	\$85	\$200	\$300	\$205	411 Int. - MBF	5

North Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$3,535	\$1,790	\$2,610	-	\$2,055	26 Int. - MBF	5
Sawlogs							
Ash	\$85	\$85	\$85	-	\$135	- Int. - MBF	1
Cherry	\$85	\$85	\$85	-	-	- Int. - MBF	1
Elm	\$85	\$85	\$85	-	-	- Int. - MBF	1
Hackberry	\$85	\$85	\$85	-	-	1 Int. - MBF	1
Hickory	\$125	\$85	\$120	\$125	\$135	20 Int. - MBF	3
Mixed Hardwoods	\$240	\$40	\$95	\$90	\$115	249 Int. - MBF	6
Oak (mixed species)	\$225	\$85	\$145	\$100	\$100	71 Int. - MBF	3
Post Oak	\$85	\$85	\$85	-	-	- Int. - MBF	1
Red oak (group)	\$110	\$85	\$100	\$165	\$165	96 Int. - MBF	3
Soft Maple	\$110	\$110	\$110	-	\$250	11 Int. - MBF	1
Walnut, Black	\$915	\$585	\$845	\$690	\$650	51 Int. - MBF	6
White oak (group)	\$165	\$85	\$145	\$125	\$150	78 Int. - MBF	2

Central Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$1,665	\$1,665	\$1,665	\$2,850	\$2,590	9 Int. - MBF	1
Sawlogs							
Walnut, Black	\$665	\$665	\$665	\$900	\$780	30 Int. - MBF	1

Southwest Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$2,085	\$2,085	\$2,085	-	\$1,585	4 Int. - MBF	2
Sawlogs							
Oak (mixed species)	\$225	\$120	\$170	-	\$115	388 Int. - MBF	8
Red oak (group)	\$225	\$225	\$225	-	\$185	14 Int. - MBF	1
Walnut, Black	\$835	\$525	\$745	-	\$675	21 Int. - MBF	4
White oak (group)	\$200	\$200	\$200	-	-	11 Int. - MBF	1

Southeast Stumpage Prices

	High	Low	Avg.	Last Qtr.	Last Yr.	Vol.	# of Rpts.
Veneer							
Walnut, Black	\$2,360	\$2,360	\$2,360	-	-	4 Int. - MBF	1
Sawlogs							
Hackberry	\$220	\$220	\$220	-	-	101 Int. - MBF	1
Hickory	\$120	\$120	\$120	\$150	\$115	- Int. - MBF	1
Oak (mixed species)	\$310	\$120	\$160	\$150	\$200	1,277 Int. - MBF	9
Post Oak	\$220	\$120	\$205	\$150	\$145	12 Int. - MBF	2
Red oak (group)	\$220	\$140	\$200	\$215	\$190	1,196 Int. - MBF	4
Shortleaf Pine	\$220	\$100	\$215	\$90	-	88 Int. - MBF	2
White oak (group)	\$220	\$140	\$215	\$300	\$225	322 Int. - MBF	2

Averages are based on received reports. Refer to the column headed “# of Rpts.” to get a gauge of how accurate the average prices may be. (“# of Rpts.” refers to the number of sales including a particular species and may sum to more than the number of sales.) Changes since last quarter and last year should be read with caution as the number of reports varies each year and quarter. This report can only be used as a general guide for determining market value of timber. General market and economic conditions, as well as local considerations such as accessibility, terrain, sale size, and tree size and quality also affect the price paid.

Please see the map on page 7 for a definition of reporting regions.

Note: All prices and volumes are reported in International ¼” MBF Scale. To convert to Int.-BF prices or volume, divide by 1,000. To convert volume from Int.-MBF to Doyle MBF, divide by 1.2. To convert prices from Int.-MBF to Doyle MBF, multiply by 1.2.

Foresters reported stumpage prices resulting from 47 timber sales containing 4,468 MBF located throughout the state.

Editor's Note

Remember that one of the most valuable sources for information on log and timber markets is the local Missouri Department of Conservation Resource Forester or your Consulting Forester. Contact the nearest Forest District office for up-to-date, local advice. The Missouri Department of Conservation's Forestry Division, (573) 751-4115, will be happy to provide you with the name and address of the Resource Forester or MDC Regional Office nearest to you. You can locate a Consulting Forester by visiting the Mo. Consulting Forester's Association web site at: www.missouriforesters.com or by visiting the Private Land Assistance page of the MDC website <http://mdc.mo.gov/landown/> and clicking on the "Conservation Assistance Contractors" link.

Tom Treiman and John Tuttle, Editors

Note: A "sale" often includes several different species so the number of sales may be less than the "# of Rpts." (number of reports) listed in the tables.

Tree Scale Conversion Factors

Sawlogs - Veneer Logs	Int'l = Doyle x 1.2
Pulpwood Pine	5,200 lbs/cord
Hardwood (hard)	5,600 lbs/cord
Hardwood (soft)	4,200 lbs/cord

Note: All prices and volumes are reported in International 1/4" MBF Scale. To convert to Int.-BF prices or volume, divide by 1,000. To convert volume from Int.-MBF to Doyle MBF, divide by 1.2. To convert prices from Int.-MBF to Doyle MBF, multiply by 1.2.

American Forest & Paper Association Takes on Illegal Logging

AF&PA is positioned as a proponent of international efforts to control illegal logging. AF&PA members are disadvantaged by competition with products manufactured from illegally harvested logs and thus support the purchase and utilization of forest products which are both legal and sustainable. Illegal logging not only contributes to deforestation, but also undermines the viability of legally harvested and traded forest products and is a serious detriment to forest sustainability.

According to a recent report commissioned by AF&PA, up to ten percent of global timber production could be of suspicious origin and illegal logging depresses world legally harvested wood prices by seven to 16 percent on average, depending on the product. Were there no illegally harvested wood in the global market, the study estimated the value of U.S. wood exports could increase by over \$460 million each year.

Solutions to the illegal logging issue must reduce the spread between the costs of operating illegally and the costs of operating legitimately. Policy makers should consider that raising the cost for legal trade could have a perverse and unintended impact.

AF&PA is a leader in fighting illegal logging. In January 2002, members of the AF&PA, committed to abide by domestic and sovereign laws pertaining to logging and harvesting in any country where logging and tree

removals take place. In 2003, AF&PA joined with the U.S. Department of State, Conservation International (CI) and others to announce the launch of the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging. And in 2005, AF&PA joined with CI to create the Alliance to Combat Illegal Logging, a partnership designed to help put a halt to timber operations in national parks and other protected areas.

AF&PA welcomes the interest shown by Congress to ensure that the policies aimed at decreasing the trade of illegally harvested timber and forest products do not have inadvertent and sometimes counter-productive consequences. We are concerned that demand-side measures could increase costs for legitimate, legal producers while decreasing the risks associated with illegal production. It is essential that policy responses do not create perverse incentives by raising the costs of "legal" forest products, thus making illegal logging even more profitable.

AF&PA stands ready to work with legislators and other interested stakeholders to craft appropriate solutions that do not hinder legitimate business transactions. We look forward to working together to stop this international problem that hurts the environment, the economy, and those companies that are doing right by our forests worldwide.

Source: American Forest & Paper Association

Valuing Urban Trees

When the University of Texas was building a dormitory last year,

an unusual sign hung nearby. "Do not discard or pour paint, mortar, trash or any construction material or debris on this tree," it declared. "The replacement value of this oak tree is \$90,000."

Strange but true: the trees in American backyards may be worth far more than the cars in the front drive, at least in theory. Much depends, of course, on what sort of trees they are. In Nebraska a sugar maple is worth more than an oak, according to a 2004 guide. Trunk size, the tree's condition, its species and location—one in New York City will be worth more than a comparable specimen in Ellington, MO—will all affect values.

Amid fears of global warming, tree hugging is on the rise, not least among politicians. Al Gore has made tree planting central to his message for the Live Earth jamboree on July 7th. Michael Bloomberg has plans to plant 1 million trees in New York, which will further boost property values and clean the air.

Of course, no amount of urban oaks can make up for the loss of rainforest in Indonesia—but that has not stopped cities from boasting about the value of their greenery. A recent "tree census" in New York City, conducted at the behest of Bloomberg, values the city's nearly 600,000 trees at \$122 million. A rough breakdown: \$11 million for filtering out air pollutants; \$28m saved in energy consumption (less need for air conditioners); \$36 million for stemming storm-water run-off; and \$53 million in "aesthetic benefits". The Forest Service values the urban canopy in all of America at \$14.3 billion.

What is the use of all these numbers? Bloomberg cannot sell

off trees to patch a hole in his budget, after all. They are, literally, a fixed asset. But for politicians, numbers help. By claiming that every \$1 put into New York's trees returns \$5.60 in benefits, he may find it easier to galvanize Americans to plant more and are for the ones already there.

Source: Economist.com

News from Missouri

One of my job duties is to encourage Best Management Practices (BMPs) on timber sales. I have observed that loggers seldom install water bars in skid trails and roads without the involvement of a forester. I know from my own experience as a logger that installing water bars take time, cost money, and is hard on equipment.

Sediment from soil erosion is considered pollution if it moves off site from its original location. This sediment can change the temperature and oxygen content of the water. A change in the water can cause major problems for aquatic life in the stream. In addition to the erosion, tree tops in creeks can cause log jams which can lead to stream channel changes.

Surveys in Missouri have shown that water quality is a major concern. Almost all erosion from a timber sale comes from logging roads and log landings. Studies have shown that if well constructed water bars are installed in these areas that almost all pollution from a timber sale can be prevented.

It has been several years now since I last made a living from logging. Looking back on

my old career. I wish I would have done more to prevent soil erosion. Soil is the foundation that trees grow upon and should be kept in place so future generations can benefit from our natural resources. It is my opinion that if we can stop 90% of all erosion on timber sales by simply putting in water bars on skid trails and landings, it is the logger's responsibility to do it while he is harvesting the timber.

I offer my assistance to any logger that needs help or training on water bar location and how to correctly install them. The Missouri Department of Conservation has a publication called *Missouri Watershed Protection Practices* that is valuable when dealing with BMPs. The previously mentioned publication can be found at the following web site or you can call me and I will be glad to send you a supply

<http://mdc4.mdc.mo.gov/documents/441.pdf>.

Concerning a different subject, I visited with Tracey Switzer from the Missouri Department of Agriculture about doing a delivered log price report. Tracey intends to start doing this report again. I feel that it is a report that will be good for landowners, loggers, and sawmillers. Landowners and loggers will know what to expect when thinking about selling timber or logs to sawmills. The report will also be a way for sawmills to show landowners that there is a downturn or upturn in the markets and stumpage prices have changed. I would like to encourage sawmillers to work with Tracey if and when she contacts them.

If you have any questions concerning BMPs you can give me a call. John Tuttle (573) 522-4115 ext 3304.

Missouri Timber Price Trends tracks market prices for Stumpage. Reports on the Stumpage Market are received from Missouri Department of Conservation Resource Foresters and private consulting foresters. Stumpage refers to timber sold on the stump and does not reflect delivered mill prices. These reports should serve as a general guide to track stumpage prices. Landowners should not use this report to replace a timber inventory and marketing assistance as methods of conducting a sale. Missouri Department of Conservation Resource Foresters will be able to provide information on current, local market conditions. Details of all private sales and delivered prices are kept confidential.



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